

105th Congress, 1st Session - - - - - House Document 105-89

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) AND THE BOSNIAN SERBS

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT ON DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) (THE "FRY (S/M)") AND THE BOSNIAN SERBS, PURSUANT TO 50 U.S.C. 1703(c)



JUNE 3, 1997.—Message and accompanying papers referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

39-011

WASHINGTON : 1997

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 30, 1992, by Executive Order 12808, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, blocking all property and interests in property of those Governments. President Bush took additional measures to prohibit trade and other transactions with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) by Executive Orders 12810 and 12831, issued on June 5, 1992, and January 15, 1993, respectively.

On April 25, 1993, I issued Executive Order 12846, blocking the property and interests in property of all commercial, industrial, or public utility undertakings or entities organized or located in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the “FRY (S&M)”), and prohibiting trade-related transactions by United States persons involving those areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina controlled by the Bosnian Serb forces and the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia. On October 24, 1994, because of the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serbs, I expanded the scope of the national emergency by issuance of Executive Order 12934 to block the property of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the property of any entity organized or located in, or controlled by any person in, or resident in, those areas.

On November 22, 1995, the United Nations Security Council passed (“Resolution 1022”), immediately and indefinitely suspending economic sanctions against the FRY (S&M). Sanctions were subsequently lifted by the United Nations Security Council pursuant to Resolution 1074 on October 1, 1996. Resolution 1022, however, continues to provide for the release of funds and assets previously blocked pursuant to sanctions against the FRY (S&M), provided that such funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances, or that are the property of persons deemed insolvent, remain blocked until “released in accordance with applicable law.” This provision was implemented in the United States on December 27, 1995, by Presidential Determination No. 96–7. The Determination, in conformity with Resolution 1022, directed the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the FRY (S&M) pursuant to the above-referenced Executive orders and to continue to block property previously blocked until provisions is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro’s acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed by the parties

in Dayton on November 21, 1995 (the “Peace Agreement”) and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995. The sanctions imposed on the FRY (S&M) and on the United Nations Protected Areas in the Republic of Croatia were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, in conformity with UNSCR 1022. On October 1, 1996, the United Nations passed UNSCR 1074, terminating U.N. sanctions against the FRY (S&M) and the Bosnian Serbs in light of the elections that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina on September 14, 1996. UNSCR 1074, however, reaffirms the provisions of UNSCR 1022 with respect to the release of blocked assets, as set forth above.

The present report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c) and covers the period from November 30, 1996, through May 29, 1997. It discusses Administration actions and expenses directly related to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order 12808 as expanded with respect to the Bosnian Serbs in Executive Order 12934, and against the FRY (S&M) contained in Executive Orders 12810, 12831, and 12846.

1. The declaration of the national emergency on May 30, 1992, was made pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. The emergency declaration was reported to the Congress on May 30, 1992, pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)) and the expansion of that national emergency under the same authorities was reported to the Congress on October 25, 1994. The additional sanctions set forth in related Executive orders were imposed pursuant to the authority vested in the President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the statutes cited above, section 1114 of the Federal Aviation Act (49 U.S.C. App. 1514), and section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c).

2. The Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury, implemented the sanctions imposed under the foregoing statutes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb-Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 585 (the “Regulations”). To implement Presidential Determination No. 967, the Regulations were amended to authorize prospectively all transactions with respect to the FRY (S&M) otherwise prohibited (61 FR 1282, January 19, 1996). Property and interests in property of the FRY (S&M) previously blocked within the jurisdiction of the United States remain blocked, in conformity with the Peace Agreement and UNSCR 1022, until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia.

On May 10, 1996, OFAC amended the Regulations to authorize prospectively all transactions with respect to the Bosnian Serbs otherwise prohibited, except with respect to property previously blocked (61 FR 24696, May 16, 1996). On December 4, 1996, OFAC amended Appendices A and B to 31 C.F.R. chapter V, containing the names of entities and individuals in alphabetical order and by location that are subject to the various economic sanctions programs administered by OFAC, to remove the entries for individuals and entities that were determined to be acting for or on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). These assets were blocked on the basis of these persons' activities in support of the FRY (S&M)—activities no longer prohibited—not because the Government of the FRY (S&M) or entities located in or controlled from the FRY (S&M) had any interest in those assets (61 FR 64289, December 4, 1996). A copy of the amendment is attached to this report.

On April 18, 1997, the Regulations were amended by adding a new section 585.528, authorizing all transactions after 30 days with respect to the following vessels that remained blocked pursuant to the Regulations, effective at 10:00 a.m. local time in the location of the vessel on May 19, 1997: the M/V *Moslavina*, M/V *Zeta*, M/V *Lovcen*, M/V *Durmitor* and M/V *Bar* (a/k/a M/V *Inviken*) (62 FR 19672, April 23, 1997). During the 30-day period, United States persons were authorized to negotiate settlements of their outstanding claims with respect to the vessels with the vessels' owners or agents and were generally licensed to seek and obtain judicial warrants of maritime arrest. If claims remained unresolved 10 days prior to the vessels' unblocking (May 8, 1997), service of the warrants could be effected at that time through the United States Marshal's Office in the district where the vessel was located to ensure that United States creditors of a vessel had the opportunity to assert their claims. Appendix C to 31 CFR, chapter V, containing the names of vessels blocked pursuant to the various economic sanctions programs administered by OFAC (61 FR 32936, June 26, 1996), was also amended to remove these vessels from the list effective May 19, 1997. A copy of the amendment is attached to this report.

3. Over the past year, the Departments of State and the Treasury have worked closely with European Union member states and other U.N. member nations to implement the provisions of UNSCR 1022. In the United States, retention of blocking authority pursuant to the extension of a national emergency provides a framework for administration of an orderly claims settlement. This accords with past policy and practice with respect to the suspension of sanctions regimes.

4. During this reporting period, OFAC issued seven specific licenses regarding transactions pertaining to the FRY (S&M) or assets it owns or controls. Specific licenses have been issued (1) to authorize the unblocking of certain funds and other financial assets previously blocked; (2) for the payment of crews' wages, vessel maintenance, and emergency supplies for FRY (S&M)-controlled ships blocked in the United States; and (3) to authorize performance of certain transactions under pre-sanctions contracts.

During the past 6 months, OFAC has continued to oversee the maintenance of blocked accounts and records with respect to: (1) liquidated tangible assets and personality of the 15 blocked United States subsidiaries of entities organized in the FRY (S&M); (2) the blocked personalty, files, and records of the two Serbian banking institutions in New York previously placed in secure storage; (3) remaining tangible property, including real estate; and (4) the 5 Yugoslav-owned vessels recently unblocked in the United States.

5. Despite the prospective authorization of transactions with the FRY (S&M), OFAC has continued to work closely with the United States Customs Service and other cooperating agencies to investigate alleged violations that occurred while sanctions were in force.

Since my last report, OFAC has collected six civil monetary penalties totaling nearly \$39,000 for violations of the sanctions. These violations included prohibited imports, exports, contract dealings, and payments to the Government of the FRY (S&M), persons in the FRY (S&M), or to blocked entities owned or controlled by the FRY (S&M).

6. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from November 30, 1996, through May 29, 1997, that are directly attributable to the declaration of a national emergency with respect to the FRY (S&M) and the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities are estimated at approximately a \$400,000, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in OFAC and its Chief Counsel's Office, and the United States Customs Service), the Department of State, the National Security Council, and the Department of Commerce.

7. In the last year and a half, substantial progress has been achieved to bring about a settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia acceptable to the parties. UNSCR 1074 terminates sanctions in view of the first free and fair elections to occur in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as provided for in the Peace Agreement. In reaffirming Resolution 1022, however, UNSCR 1074 contemplates the continued blocking of assets potentially subject to conflicting claim and encumbrances until provision is made to address them under applicable law, including claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia.

The resolution of the crisis and conflict in the former Yugoslavia that has resulted from the actions and policies of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control, will not be complete until such time as the Peace Agreement is implemented and the terms of UNSCR 1022 have been met. Therefore, I have continued for another year the national emergency declared on May 30, 1992, as expanded in scope on October 25, 1994, and will continue to enforce the measures adopted pursuant thereto.

I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal with respect to the measures against the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and the Bosnian Serb forces, civil authorities, and entities, as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the

Congress on significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C.
1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *May 30, 1997*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Chapter V

Blocked Persons, Specially Designated Nationals, Specially Designated Terrorists, Specially Designated Narcotics Traffickers, and Blocked Vessels; Removal of Specially Designated Nationals of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro)

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Amendment of final rule.

SUMMARY: In light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996, lifting sanctions on the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro), this document removes from the list of persons whose assets are blocked the entries for individuals and entities that were determined to be acting for or on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro), listed in the appendices to 31 CFR chapter V.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 4, 1996.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Contact the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20201, tel.: 202/622-2520.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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Background

Appendices A and B to 31 CFR chapter V contain the names of blocked persons, specially designated nationals, specially designated terrorists, and specially designated narcotics traffickers designated pursuant to the various economic sanctions programs administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") (51 FR 32936, June 26, 1996). In light of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996, lifting sanctions on the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)"), this final rule amends appendices A and B to remove the names of individuals and entities determined by the Director of OFAC to be specially designated nationals ("SDNs") of the FRY (S&M). Assets blocked in which the SDNs had an interest subsequent to their designation and before sanctions were suspended on December 27, 1995, are unblocked effective December 4, 1996, since these assets were blocked on the basis of the SDNs' activities in support of the FRY (S&M) — activities that are no longer prohibited — and not because the Government of the FRY (S&M) or entities located in or controlled from the FRY (S&M) have any interest in or control of those assets.

Since the Regulations involve a foreign affairs function, the provisions of Executive Order 12866 and the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553), requiring notice of proposed rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective

date, are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612) does not apply.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, and under the authority of 3 U.S.C. 301; 22 U.S.C. 287c; 49 U.S.C. 40106; 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651; 50 U.S.C. 1701-1706; E.O. 12808, 57 FR 23299, 3 CFR, 1992 Comp., p. 305; E.O. 12810, 57 FR 24347, 3 CFR, 1992 Comp., p. 307; E.O. 12831, 58 FR 5253, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 576; E.O. 12846, 58 FR 25771, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 599; and E.O. 12934, 59 FR 54117, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 930, appendices A and B to chapter V of 31 CFR are amended as set forth below:

1. Appendix A to chapter V of 31 CFR is amended by removing the following entries that are listed in alphabetical order at the end thereof:

ABRAMOVIC, Miroslava
ANDJIC, Slobodan
AVRAMOVIC, Dragoslav
BIGARENA TRADING LTD. of Moscow
BIGARENA TRADING LTD. of Limassol
CHESA, I
CICALA, Andrea
DRAKULIC, Zoran
EAST POINT HOLDINGS LIMITED
G. L. LEGIN of Limassol
G. L. LEGIN of Moscow
GVOZDENOVIC, Zaga
ING, Dr.
INPEA (OVERSEAS) LTD.
INPEA of Moscow
INPEA of Romania
IOANNIDES, PAMBOS
I&K LTD.
KOSTIC, Bosko
MAADI, N.
MASLAKOVIC, Dusan
MIHIC, Vukasin
PAPADOPOULOS, TASSOS
PEROVIC, D.
PETROMED LTD. of London
PIECAS, Stanko
PKELIC, M.
RIVAMED SHIPPING LTD. of Cyprus
SARENAC, Slobodan
SECTCO
SEKULAREC, Mirko
STELIJC, Marko
TASLAW NOMINEES LTD.
TASLAW SECRETARIAL LTD.
TASLAW SERVICES LTD.
TAT TRADING LTD.
TRAFI HOLDINGS LTD. of Nicosia
VASIC, Zoran
VUJINOVIC, Milorad
YU POINT LTD.
ZECEVIC, Miodrag.

2. Appendix B to chapter V of 31 CFR is amended by removing the following entries under the following headings where they appear:

Cyprus
BIGARENA TRADING LTD. of Limassol
DRAKULIC, Zoran

EAST POINT HOLDINGS LIMITED
G. L. LEGIN of Limassol
GVOZDENOVIC, Zaga
INPEA (OVERSEAS) LTD.
IOANNIDES, PAMBOS
MASLAKOVIC, Dusan
PAPADOPOULOS, TASSOS
RIVAMED SHIPPING LTD. of Cyprus
SECTCO
TASLAW NOMINEES LTD.
TASLAW SECRETARIAL LTD.
TASLAW SERVICES LTD.
TAT TRADING LTD.
TRAFI HOLDINGS LTD. of Nicosia
VUJINOVIC, Milorad

England

I&K LTD.
KOSTIC, Bosko
PETROMED LTD. of London

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) (the "FRY" (S&M))

ANDJIC, Slobodan
AVRAMOVIC, Dragoslav
MIHIC, Vukasin
SARENAC, Slobodan
STELIJC, Marko
VASIC, Zoran
VUCIC, Borla

France

ZECEVIC, Miodrag

Iran

MAADI, N.
PIECAS, Stanko

Italy

CICALA, Andrea
SEKULAREC, Mirko

Romania

CHESA, I
ING, Dr.
INPEA of Romania

Russia

BIGARENA TRADING LTD. of Moscow
G. L. LEGIN of Moscow
INPEA of Moscow
PEROVIC, D.

Ukraine

PKELIC, M.

Multiple or Unknown Locations

ABRAMOVIC, Miroslava

Dated November 14, 1996.

R. Richard Newcomb,

Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control

Approved: November 26, 1996.

James E. Johnson,

Assistant Secretary (Enforcement)

IFR Doc. 96-30857 Filed 11-29-96; 12:10 pm

BELLING CODE 4810-33-2

Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanctions Regulations to authorize all transactions on and after May 19, 1997 with respect to the following five blocked vessels: the M/V MOSLAVINA, M/V ZETA, M/V LOVCEN, M/V DURMITOR and M/V BAR (a.k.a. M/V INVIKEN). These vessels are simultaneously being removed from the list of blocked vessels contained in appendix C to 31 CFR chapter V. U.S. persons are generally licensed to seek and obtain judicial warrants of maritime arrest against these vessels. Such warrants may be served during the ten days prior to the vessels' unblocking if outstanding claims have not been settled with the vessels' owners or agents.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The amendment to 31 CFR part 585 is effective April 18, 1997; the amendment to appendix C to 31 CFR chapter V is effective May 19, 1997.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: John T. Roth, Chief, Policy Planning and Program Management Division (tel.: 202/622-2500), or William B. Hoffman, Chief Counsel (tel.: 202/622-2410), Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC 20220.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

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using a fax machine, fax modem, or (within the United States) a touch-tone telephone.

Background

On November 22, 1995, the United Nations Security Council passed Resolution 1022 ("Resolution 1022"), immediately and indefinitely suspending economic sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) (the "FRY (S&M)"). Those sanctions were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of Resolution 1022 that blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances, or that are the property of persons deemed insolvent, remain blocked until "released in accordance with applicable law." This requirement was implemented in the United States on December 27, 1995, by Presidential Determination No. 96-7. The Office of Foreign Assets Control is amending the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb-Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanctions Regulations, 31 CFR part 585 (the "Regulations"), by adding new § 585.528, authorizing transactions with respect to the following vessels currently blocked pursuant to the Regulations, effective May 19, 1997: the M/V MOSLAVINA, M/V ZETA, M/V LOVCEN, M/V DURMITOR and M/V BAR (a.k.a. M/V INVIKEN). Appendix C to 31 CFR chapter V, containing the names of vessels blocked pursuant to the various economic sanctions programs administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (see 61 FR 32936, June 26, 1996), is also being amended to remove these vessels from the list on May 19, 1997.

During the 30-day period, U.S. persons may negotiate settlements of their outstanding claims with respect to the vessels with the vessels' owners or agents, and are generally licensed to seek and obtain judicial warrants of maritime arrest against the vessels. If claims remain unresolved by 10:00 a.m. local time in the location of the vessel, May 8, 1997, U.S. persons are generally licensed to effect service of such warrants through the U.S. Marshal's Office in the district where the vessel is located during the ten-day period prior to the vessel's unblocking.

Because the Regulations involve a foreign affairs function, Executive Order 12866 and the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 553) requiring notice of proposed

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Office of Foreign Assets Control

31 CFR Part 585 and Chapter V

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb-Controlled Areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sanctions Regulations: Resolution of Claims Regarding Blocked Yugoslav Vessels and Removal of Names from Appendix C to 31 CFR Chapter V

AGENCY: Office of Foreign Assets Control, Treasury.

ACTION: Final rule; amendment.

SUMMARY: The Office of Foreign Assets Control is amending the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia & Montenegro) and Bosnian Serb-

rulemaking, opportunity for public participation, and delay in effective date, are inapplicable. Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required for this rule, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601-612) does not apply.

List of Subjects in 31 CFR Part 585

Administrative practice and procedure, Banks, banking, Blocking of assets, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Foreign investments in the United States, Foreign trade, Penalties, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Securities, Specially designated nationals, Transportation, Vessels, Yugoslavia.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, 31 CFR part 585 and appendix C to 31 CFR chapter V are amended as set forth below:

PART 585—FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA & MONTENEGRO) AND BOSNIAN SERB-CONTROLLED AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA SANCTIONS REGULATIONS

1. The authority citation for part 585 is revised to read as follows:
 Authority: 3 U.S.C. 301; 22 U.S.C. 287c; 49 U.S.C. 40106; 50 U.S.C. 1601-1651, 1701-1706; Pub.L. 101-410, 104 Stat 890 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note); E.O. 12808, 57 FR 23299, 3 CFR 1992 Comp., p. 305; E.O. 12810, 57 FR 24347, 3 CFR 1992 Comp., p. 307; E.O. 12831, 58 FR 5253, 3 CFR 1993 Comp., p. 578; E.O. 12846, 58 FR 25771, 3 CFR 1993 Comp., p. 599; E.O. 12934, 59 FR 54117, 3 CFR 1994 Comp., p. 930.

Subpart E—Licenses, Authorizations, and Statements of Licensing Policy

2. Section 585.528 is added to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 585.528 Unblocking of certain vessels.

(a) All transactions with respect to the following vessels are authorized as of May 19, 1997: the M/V MOSLAVINA, M/V ZETA, M/V LOVCEN, M/V DURMITOR, and M/V BAR (a.k.a. M/V INVIKEN).

(b) All transactions by U.S. persons to seek and obtain judicial warrants of maritime arrest against the blocked vessels referenced in paragraph (a) of this section are authorized, but service of a warrant of maritime arrest on a blocked vessel referenced in paragraph (a) of this section may be effected not before 10:00 a.m. local time in the location of the vessel, May 8, 1997.

(c) Nothing in this section authorizes a debit to an account blocked prior to December 27, 1995, unless such debit is independently authorized by or pursuant to this part.

**APPENDIX C TO CHAPTER V—
ALPHABETICAL LISTING OF VESSELS
THAT ARE THE PROPERTY OF
BLOCKED PERSONS, OR SPECIALLY
DESIGNATED NATIONALS**

1. Under the same authority previously cited for 31 CFR part 585, appendix C to chapter V of 31 CFR is amended by removing the entries for the vessels "M/V MOSLAVINA", "M/V ZETA", "M/V LOVCEN", "M/V DURMITOR", and "M/V BAR", effective May 19, 1997.

Dated: April 4, 1997.

R. Richard Newcomb,
 Director, Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Approved: April 11, 1997.
 James E. Johnson,
 Assistant Secretary (Enforcement).
 [FR Doc. 97-10445 Filed 4-18-97; 10:06 am]
 BILLING CODE 4810-25-F